Scope of EAS:

The EAS is opened to all rural poor residing in the areas covered under the scheme. EAS is targetted to the poor who are needy and want work, A maximum of two adults per family would be provided assured employment upto 100 days during lean agricultural season if and when they seek it. New works will not be opened under the scheme, if employment potential is available through plan and non-plan works are already in progress and assurance would be fulfilled by utilising the same.

Planning, Organisation & Implementation of works under EAS:

The expenditure under EAS is shared between the Centre and States on 80 : 20 basis. The Central assistance under the Scheme is directrly released to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishada (ZPs). Since EAS is a demand driven scheme, there is no fixed allocation for a district and no targets are fixed. A district can seek next instalment of EAS funds after utilising more than 50% of the available funds.

The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the district is the overall incharge of the EAS as the Implementing Authority. He is responsible for allocating the work in the district among various implementing agencies. All implementing agencies are responsible to the Disrict Collector/Deputy Commissioner for preparing, maintenance of accounts of the expenditure incurred, measurements of physical work done, payment of wages to labour, etc. Block-wise plan for various works are required to be prepared by the implementing agencies and the same are to be submitted to the Collector by October every year. On the basis of this, block-wise plans, the Collector should prepare a shelf of productive work containing (a) block-wise works under normal plan/non-plan budget and (b) new works which should be taken up under EAS in each block area.

All work started under EAS should be labour intensive works i.e. wage to material ratio should be 60 : 40. Works requiring larger component of materials like cement, steel etc. should not be sanctioned under the EAS unless the excess cost of material component is proivided from other Central programmes.

Inspection and Vigilance:

The scheme provides regular inspection of works by the implèmenting authorities i.e. District Collectors/Project directors, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars etc. At the State level, there is a Coordination Committee for rural development programmes which is responsible for the over all supervision, guidance and monotiring of EAS. The States are also required to constitute a District EAS. Committee in every district where the scheme is in operation and Block EAS Committee in every block covered by EAS. Prominent elected representatives and NGOs should be associated with these Committees.

Plant load factor of Power Plants

636. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the plant load factor of each power plant working under the Central Government as well as those owned by States during the last three years;

(b) what was the standard PLF when these plants were installed and what are the reasons for not achieving the same plant load availability;

(c) whether the Central/State Governments were able to increase plant load factor by improving the efficiency of their plants, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that if all the power plants in the country work efficiently, we can meet our total requirement of power by the end of 2000 AD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement, (*See* below).

(b) and (c) PLF depends on system load conditions, age of plant, avilability of inputs etc. The various measures taken to effect improvements in the PLF are (i) renovation and modernisation of old units, (ii) assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking plant Betterment Programme (iii) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, (iv) training of Operation and Maintenance personnel, (v) strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System etc. The PLF during the period 1992—96 for the Central, State & Private Sector power plants was as under:

Year	PLF (%)			
	Central	State	Private	All India
1992-93	62.7	54.1	58.8	57.1
1993-94	69.8	56.6	57.0	61.0
1994-95	69.2	55.0	65.9	60.0
1995-96	70.9	58.0	72.3	63.0

(d) As per 15th Power Survey estimates, requirements of peak load during 2000-2001 would be 90093 MW and during 2001-02 would be 95757 MW. It is estimated that a capacity of 55752 MW can possibly be added during 9th Plan period by which the country would be able to meet the energy and peak demand. The energy shortage would be marginal in the last year (about 0.3%) of the 9th plan i.e. 2001-02.

Statement

Plant load factor (%) of power stations of Central and State Governments during the last three years i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
DELHI				
Indraprastha	277.5	47.2	45.8	46.0
Rajghat	135.0	52.5	70.5	63.4
DESU	412.5	49.0	53.9	52.7
Badarpur	705	71.9	73.1	65.2
Delhi	1117.5	63.4	66.0	60.2
HARYANA				
Faridabad Extn.	165	51.1	54.1	54.9
Panipat	650	37.5	42.3	39.8
HSEB	815	40.3	44.7	42.9
Haryana	815	41.3	44.7	42.9

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
RAJASTHAN				
Kota	850	81.1	75.7	73.7
RSEB	850	81.1	75.7	73.7
PUNJAB				
Bhatinda	440	70.7	63.6	53.2
Ropar	1260	60.6	54.4	55.6
Punjab	1700	63.5	56.8	55.0
UTTAR PRADESH				
Obra	1482	51.0	34.0	36.6
Panki	274	34.6	29.2	23.4
Harduaganj 'A'	90	—	—	—
Harduaganj 'B' & 'C'	425	29.7	22.4	18.2
Paricha	220	39.0	16.7	25.6
Anpara	1630	75.8	70.8	72.9
Tanda	330	30.6	26.0	36.0
UPSEB	4461	50.1	44.1	47.3
National Thermal Power Station (Singrauli)	2000	81.5	81.6	85.4
Rihand	1000	78.0	74.1	86.8
Dadri	840	73.1	60.8	64.9
NTPC Unchahar	420	68.8	52.5	84.2
Uttar Pradesh	13172	65.4	59.0	64.4

	किए जाने वाले युवा (संख्या लाख में)	जाने वाले युवा (संख्या लाख में)	उपलब्ध कराया गया रोजगार		
			स्वरोजगार (संख्या लाख में)	युवाओं को उपलब्ध कराया गया मजदूरी रोजगार (संख्या लाख में)	ट्राईसेम के अन्तर्गत किया गया खर्च (लाख रुपए में)

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
GUJARAT				
Dhuvaran	534	50.6	58.4	62.3
Ukai	850	56.0	51.3	59.0
Gandhi Nagar	660	68.1	69.2	85.3

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Wanakbori	1260	64.8	64.9	62.7
Sikka	240	54.6	62.5	62.1
Kutch Lion	140	54.5	39.0	48.4
GEB	3684	60.4	60.4	65.3
A.E. Company	179	38.4	20.2	22.0
Sabarmati	330	70.8	75.8	75.6
Gujarat Pvt.	—	67.0	69.2	69.3
Gujarat	—	61.0	61.3	65.5
MAHARASHTRA				
Nasik	910	63.4	64.6	63.1
Koradi	1080	66.1	60.0	66.1
Paras	58	51.4	39.2	39.6
Bhusawl	478	60.8	69.1	61.8
Parli	690	52.5	57.8	53.8
Chandrapur	1840	67.3	55.1	59.9
K. Kheda	420	77.3	84.0	69.0
MSEB	5476	64.1	61.3	64.9
Tromba	1150	48.8	60.7	72.8
Dahanu	500	—	—	55.3
Maharashtra		60.7	61.2	**66.0**
MADHYA PRADESH				
Satpura	1142.5	50.7	57.8	60.0
Korba	400	49.8	54.3	61.0
Amarkantak	290	53.6	56.6	45.4
Korba West	840	67.2	60.8	62.9
Sanjay Gandhi	420	—	64.4	54.0
MPEB	3092.5	56.0	58.2	58.7
NPTC Korba	2100	77.8	76.0	83.8
NPTC Vindhyachal	1260	75.2	78.3	83.9
Madhya Pradesh	9545	67.7	68.5	71.8
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Kotahqudam	670	55.6	52.1	58.2
Vijayawada	1260	80.3	84.3	89.6
Ramagundam B	62.5	65.9	63.9	68.1
Nellore	30	42.6	35.4	49.3
Royalseema	420.0	—	—	71.0
APSEB	2022.5	68.7	70.2	77.4
NTPC Ramagundam	2100	79.3	78.8	79.9
Andhra Pradesh	6145	74.7	74.9	78.7

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
KARNATAKA				
Raichur	840	66.9	64.8	67.7
KPCL		—	64.8	67.7
TAMIL NADU				
Ennore	450	47.1	54.6	53.3
Tuticorin	1050	73.8	68.2	84.4
Mettur	840	76.4	75.9	80.5
North Madras	630	—	—	62.5
TNEB	2960	69.1	68.3	76.1
Neyveli	2065	55.5	60.2	67.6
Tamil Nadu	5035	62.6	64.5	72.2
BIHAR				
Patratu	770	27.5	20.4	18.7
Barauni	310	18.4	20.7	15.4
Muzaffarpur	220	21.9	18.3	16.0
Tenughat	210	—	—	—
Bihar SEB	1510	24.4	20.9	17.4
Kahalgaon (NTPC)	840	—	80.6	59.9
Bihar	—	—	—	27.8
ORISSA				
Talchar	460	35.6	29.0	21.2
IB Valley	420	—	—	67.0
Talcher (STPS) (NTPC)	1000	—	—	29.5
Orissa	—	—	—	39.6
WEST BENGAL				
Bandel	530	48.3	50.2	37.0
Santhaldih	480	31.8	31.4	32.0
WBSEB	1010	40.5	41.2	34.6
Kolaghat (WBP. Dv. C)	1260	68.2	60.4	57.6
Durgapur Project Ltd.	390	26.3	26.6	26.5
Calcutta Electric Supply Company	565	71.3	75.7	78.9
NTPC Farakka	1600	64.6	81.4	58.7
West Bengal	5835	55.0	57.0	51.9
DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION				
Chandrapur	750	34.4	26.0	26.8
Dargapur	350	53.6	60.2	59.4
Bokaro	805	46.0	40.4	38.7
Damodar Valley Corporation	1905	42.3	38.2	37.8

Name of the State/System/Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.96	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
ASSAM				
Chandrapur	60	20.0	29.9	35.7
Namrup	30	23.8	32.0	27.9
Baongaigaon	240	14.8	20.4	24.2
Gas Turbine	141	28.3	33.0	33.9
Assam	330	19.9	26.8	28.6
ALL INDIA	—	61.0	60.0	63.0

Modern technology for process milk and fruits

637. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is ample scope for introducing modern technoligy in the processing of milk and fruits; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be takne by Government to improve milk and fruits processing facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) and (b) The introdution of modern technology in the processing of milk and fruits is a continuous process. The standards of some milk and fruits processing plants in India are comparable to any advanced country in the world.

Worsening Condition of Bombay High

638. PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of India's prime oilfield, Bombay High, has worsened since 1990;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to cope up with the situation and with what results;

(d) what are the findings of the Dasgupta Committee in this behalf;

(e) whether all the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented; adn

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Bombay High oil field has shown declining trend in production during 1996-97 due to unexpected reservoir behaviour not in conformity with earlier predictions.

(c) The Government has constituted a Committee of Experts to analyse causes of the shortfall in crude oil production including the production from Western Offshore fields. The Committee would also suggest remedial measures both short term as well as long term for restoring the reservoir health of Western Offshore fields and fc raising production level.

In the meantime, a number of steps are being taken by ONGC in consultation with DGH.